

CERAMBYCIDÆ FROM THE REVILLAGEGEDO ISLANDS,  
MEXICO

(Coleoptera)

BY E. GORTON LINSLEY

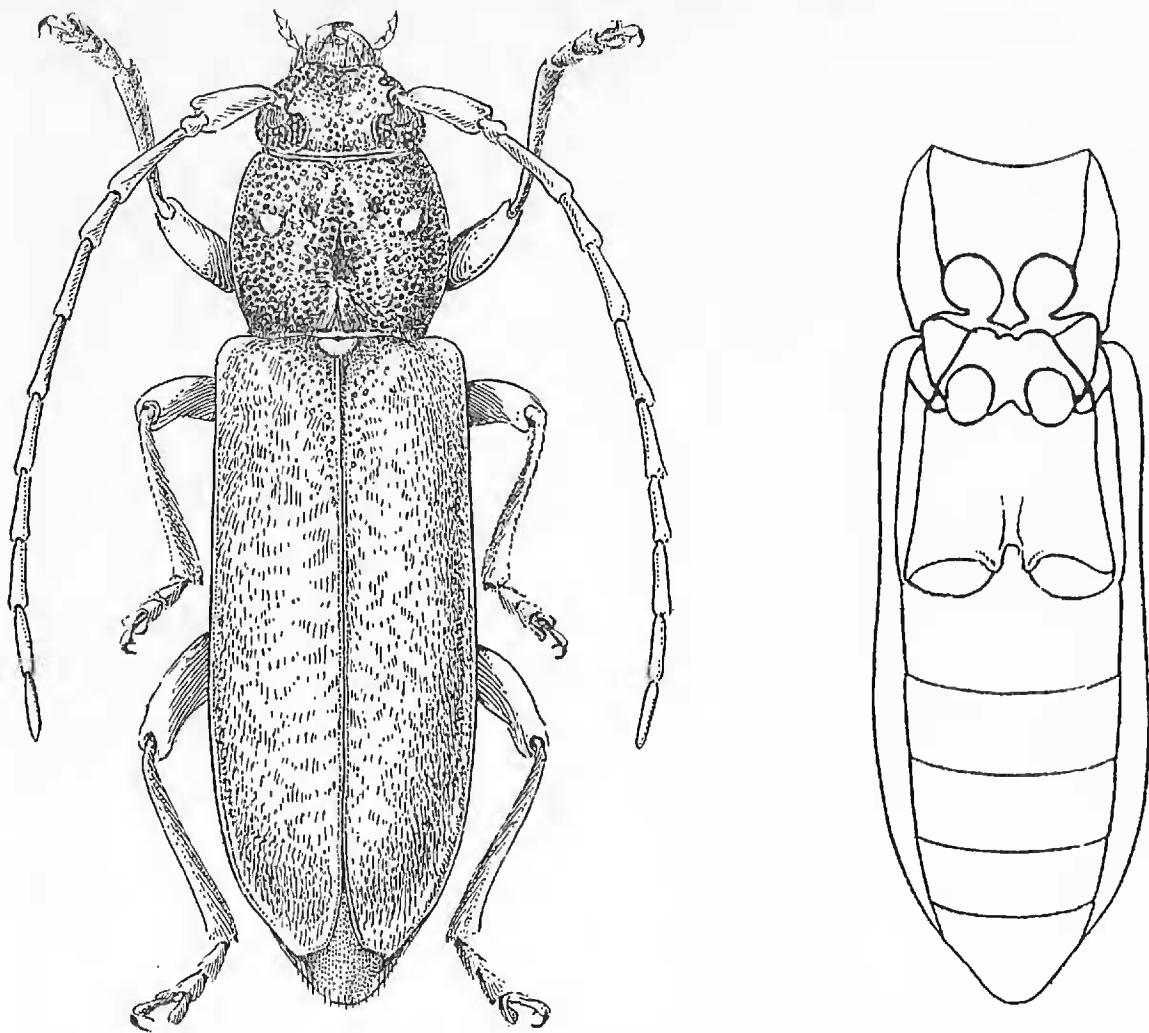
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In May, 1925, an expedition of the California Academy of Sciences visited the Revillagegedo Islands. Among the Coleoptera taken at that time were two species of Cerambycidæ, one on Clarion Island, about four hundred miles from the mainland, and one on Socorro Island, about two hundred and fifty miles from the mainland. Since no longicorn beetles have ever been recorded from this island group, they seem worthy of note. The writer is indebted to Mrs. F. M. Abernathy for the accompanying illustration.

## Nesodes Linsley, new genus (Phoracanthini)

Short, robust, convex, irregularly clothed with recumbent, white pubescence. Head flat between the antennæ; antennal tubercles scarcely elevated; palpi unequal in length, last segment narrowly triangular; antennæ slightly longer than the body (♂), distinctly shorter than the body (♀), unarmed; scape stout, fourth segment shorter than third or fifth segments, segments five to eleven flattened, sulcate on their upper surface. Prothorax stout, sides feebly to strongly rounded; width subequal to length or slightly transverse; disk with a median, polished vitta. Scutellum transverse. Elytra slightly less than two and one-half times as long as broad, sides feebly rounded; apices a little dehiscent, separately rounded; hind wings rudimentary, only about two-thirds as long as abdomen. Legs short; femora stout, not attaining the apex of the elytra in either sex; tibiæ carinate at base; tarsi short, broad, first segment of posterior pair scarcely longer than second segment. Prosternum narrow between the coxæ; anterior coxal cavities closed externally. Mesosternum broad between the coxæ; intermediate coxal cavities open externally.

Genotype: *Nesodes insularis* n. sp.

NESODES INSULARIS *Linsley*

This genus exhibits a very marked degeneration from the typical *Elaphidion-Anoplium* type to which it seems most closely related. This degeneration is due, no doubt, to modification for an insular existence. It may be distinguished from all other genera of the Phoracanthini by the robust, obtuse form, very large prothorax, short and somewhat rounded elytra which expose the apex of the abdomen in both sexes, greatly reduced hind wings which are useless for flight, and by the complete absence of any spines on the antennæ, elytral apices, or femora. The tibiæ are carinate near the base and the outer antennal segments are distinctly flattened.

*Nesodes* bears a distinct superficial resemblance to *Cacophrissus* Bates (Hesperophanini), but differs in the widely open intermediate coxal cavities, the shorter and heavier femora which do not attain the apex of the elytra in either sex, the smooth, median, pronotal vitta, and antennal structure.

*Nesodes insularis* Linsley, new species

Dark brown, irregularly clothed with recumbent, white hairs. Head coarsely punctured, pubescence sparse on front, condensed into a dense white patch at the base of the antennæ; antennæ more finely and closely punctured than the head, densely pubescent, with scattered erect setæ along the inner side of the second and third segments. Prothorax densely punctured except for median smooth vitta, with coarse and fine punctures intermixed; pubescence condensed into irregular white patches. Scutellum densely pubescent. Elytra coarsely but not closely punctured, densely clothed with white, recumbent pubescence. Pygidium finely, sparsely punctured, clothed with long, suberect hairs. Legs and ventral surface finely, closely punctured, densely, finely pubescent. Length, 11-18 mm.; breadth 3.3-5.3 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3977, C.A.S.Ent.), allotype female (No. 3978, C.A.S.Ent.), and ten paratypes, taken on Clarion Island, May 1, 1925, by Mr. H. H. Keifer. One pair of paratypes is deposited in the collection of the writer, the remainder in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

In style of markings and arrangement of pubescence this species resembles *Anoplium inerme* Newman more closely than any other longicorn known to the writer, but it may be readily distinguished from that species by the generic characters.

Mr. Keifer informs me that he took the type series of *N. insularis* on the south side of the island, where it was found on the lower levels boring in the pith of living leguminous shrubs, *Sophria tomentosa* Linn<sup>1</sup>. He also found three examples in a loaf of bread on a morning after having spent the night on the island.

## ACANTHODERES PENINSULARIS Horn

A series of this well-known Lower Californian and Mexican species was reared from *Hippomane mancinella* Linn. on Socorro Island, by Mr. Keifer. The specimens differ slightly in color from the typical forms, but otherwise are conspecific.

## DECTES SPINOSUS Say

Mr. K. D. Sloop has recently submitted to the writer examples of *D. spinosus* from Glendale, Calif. This species has been previously recorded from as far west as Arizona, but this is apparently the first California record.—E. Gorton Linsley.

<sup>1</sup> Johnston, 1931, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Ser. 4, XX, p. 63.